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EDITORIAL.

As results and not mere promises are most satisfactory, we can only regret the evidences of careless proof-reading in our last issue, and hope for better results hereafter. A better grade of paper will be used, and with aid of members and subscribers, a magazine more and more worthy of patronage and preservation will be attempted. The many expressions of confidence and encouragement are appreciated. For lack of space in this issue, an article of some length, entitled "All Day with the Birds" by Lynds Jones, is deferred until next number. All desiring to contribute articles or items of interest for the August number, are requested to do so at an early date, as the last number to the volume will probably be a special, devoted to bird census entirely.

Do not neglect to comply with Professor Jones request for migration notes for the dates he names, any season or as many years as possible. It is a disappointment to us also to have so few reply to suggestion appearing in May number, in relation to predominate color phase of Screech Owl. The educational value of looking over and rewriting old and scattered records is not the least of the benefits derived by the amateur ornithologist in co-operation study.

The propensity of the Blue-winged Warbler *Helminthophila pinus* to form "misalliances, or in other words, to mate with individuals of other closely related species, is again exemplified; this time in connection with the Nashville Warbler, *H. ruficapilla*. The instance related in this issue by Mr. Hollister, is I believe, the only record of crossbreeding by the latter species. With *H. pinus* it has been otherwise. It has been long suspected; and at irregular periods there have appeared accounts in the *Auk* from which one may gather apparently conclusive evidence of its interbreeding with the Golden-winged Warbler *H. chrysoptera*, Brewster's Warbler *H. leucobronchialis*, and probably the Kentucky Warbler *Geothlypis formosa*; Lawrence's Warbler *H. lawrencei* being considered a hybrid or mongrel of the first and the Cinnamomea *H. cinnamomea* of the last.

Next to taking collecting trips ourselves, we all doubtless enjoy reading of the projected trips and work of others. We give herewith a brief summary of the plans of several of our most active members and would be pleased to hear from the others from time to time.

In addition to a special and exacting work on bird census which he has undertaken, Mr. Benj. T. Gault is preparing a list of trees and shrubs of the county to be used in connection with the forthcoming "Flora of Chicago and Vicinity" by Prof. Highley of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, Lt. John W. Daniels, Jr. proposes to spend a few weeks in the Blue Ridge mountains to investigate the summer birds of the Peaks of Otter (4000 feet) region. This section has never been investigated by an ornithologist, and many species of the Canadian fauna may be looked for as summer residents and breeders. Mr. Robert Windsor Smith is already hard at work on a sectional bird census about his home in Georgia. We may look for an interesting report in which he will doubtless treat the subject in his usual thorough manner.

President R. M. Strong is about completing a postgraduate course at Harvard University where he has done a great deal of biological work. With increasing leisure we hope to hear of him in the field once more. Of Professor Lynds Jones, we can truly say that he is always busy, for in addition to instructing a class of over sixty students in ornithology, and other regular college work, he finds time to take almost daily horizons and incidentally add to his knowledge of the birds of Lorain county, Ohio. It is confidently predicted that a few more seasons of such persistent labor will enable him to pretty accurately "guess" the feathered population summering, as well as wintering, in that county.

A SUGGESTION FOR WORK.

When our study of the birds has carried us beyond the period of merely learning to recognize the different species, we begin to look about for something more to learn. Naturally the